Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Record

JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal. Deputy Marshals-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker,

Clerks of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-offeso, first; Jos. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third. Tox Assessor-William Driver.

Revenue Collector-A. B. Shankland. Fater Tax Collector-E. B. Garrett requirer-R. Henry.

Wharf Master-Thomas Leake. Superintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Seabury. Sector of the Cemetery-T. H. McBride. Street Overseer-J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney-John McPhall Smith. CITY COUNCIL.

Roard of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, President : J. E. fewman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheatava, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Chiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Junes, President; William oberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southcute, A. J. Cole, Jaz. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. R. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Warks-Auderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, fayfield, Czeatham and Claiborne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner, Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Slean. Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowless.

Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman. Cas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery-Smith, Stewart and Newman, Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner Slares-Hough, Cuiborne and Davis.

Police-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson. Springe-Hough, Calborne and Brien. Workhouse-Cheutham, Mayneld and Knowles. sents and Expenditures-Colo, Scovel and Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Tarner.

Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberta. 63 The Board of Aldermon meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Conneil the second

and fourth Thursdays in each month. NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Baugh. First Licutement-Wm. Yarbrough.

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rooml Lientenant-John H. Davis. Follormen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Da es, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William m Saye, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, cancia, Thomas Francis, Andrew usi Joyce, David Vates, and Charles Hulli.

The Police Court is opened every morning

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif-James M. Hinton. Diputies-Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan. vhit Register-Phineas Garrett. risk Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner-N H. Belcher. Hanger-John Corbitt. Revenue Collector-J. G. Briley. Enilroud Tux Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gower

and J. E. Newman. COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon. James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

53- The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each mouth, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge-Hon, Nathaniel Baxter.

Clerk-David C. Love.

The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judos-Hou, William K. Turner. Clerk-Charles E. Diggons.

The Court meets the first Monday in April August and December.

CHANCERY COURT, Chancellor-Hon, Samuel D. Frierson.

Clerk and Master-J. E. Gleaves. The Court meets the first Monday in May and

L. O. O. F.

Jour F. Hine, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nuchnille, Tenn.

Tennesses Lodge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Evenlng, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Leaueur, N. G.; J. E. Milis, V.S.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Trensurer.

Trabus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. Campbell, N. G.: Hoary Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Meets at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary : W. M. Mallery, Treasurer.

Aurera Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every PhuradayaEvening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Selferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encoupment, No. 1-Mects at the above Hait on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hite, Scribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Oliva Branch Emersyment, No. 4-Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each mouth. The officers are: Jaz. T Beb., C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W. Charlet Kircher, Scriber, J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street, Gen. Negley, commanding.

District—Headquarters on Summer street Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. In

fantry, A. A. A. G. Provost Marshal-Headquarters at the Capitol, O. Gillem, Col. 1st Tonn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Headquarters on

Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham. Assistant Quartermaster-No. - Cherry street, Capt.

Amidant Quartermater -- Vinn street, pour Mrs.

'olk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb. Assistant Quartermaster-No. 37, Market street.

Chief Commissary-Headquarters, No. 10, Vine at. Capt. H. Macfeely. Commissary of Subsistence-Broad street. Capt.

Acting Commissionry of Substitutesee-Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old

midence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purseyor's Office-Church street, Masons Building. J. R. Prarix, Surgeon. 8th Kentucky In fantry, Acting Medical Porveyor.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NASHVILLE UNION

The Nassivitie Union was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to second. It holds as friends all who support, and as fore all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With robule and traito has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Scrings Law or the Lano, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwith-It contends for the Union of the States, because

without it the preservation of our liberties and insti-lations and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stan's the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring e Union must perial, no matter by what name it be

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to hiberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despottem at Richmond by a perdions Gevernor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of robel office holders, Vigitance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaridious men who have plotted our ruin for ficie own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of own aggrandizement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "itle in society but it be shown how the sofsty of defenders of Southern Rights" are now leading maranding bands of free-bosters and moss troopers over our SC to, ked napping negroes, stealing hower and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad bridges and cars, as truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspiraters now circulate freely through every neighborhood and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyate new everywhere aid on in the dissemination of facts and the advanced of facts and the fac and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to tome will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns o the Usion will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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AP Advertisements inserted in the Local Column charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

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When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertaing rates.

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Cash required in advances for all advertisements, unless by special agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind currelyes strictly to

WM. CAMEBON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch

Nasuvulle, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Mashville Anion.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Denderick Streets.

WEDNESDAY MORNING NOV, 19, 1862

The Cincinnati Enquirer has a great deal to say about loyal editors being afflicted with "nigger on the brain." The Enquirer hasn't any brains to be niggered.

A Glance at the Doings of the Rebel Congress-Valuable Confessions.

From the Baltimore American.

The Rebel entanglements as to the relative positions of the State and Confederate Governments seem to be greatly multiplying just now, if we are to judge of this matter by what is occurring at Richmond. Every day almost we find new causes for thankfulness that the "rights" of the citizens of the loyal States are not based upon the shifting sands on which is built up that incongruous edifice-the "Southern Confederacy"-since even the most learned and busy of its architects are not able to understand all the complex details and multifacious purposes of the crazy and disjointed structure. Called upon to devise and enforce measures relative to the straits in which they at present find themselves in compelling citizens to military service, the old conflict betwixt the States and a General Government jurisdiction is revived in all its earnestness; and compelled to moderation in tone by the pressure of the call for selfdefence, they yet evince a feeling anything but promising of harmony in the future. How the controversy would terminate if they were "let alone" it is not difficult to conjecture, since we find amongst the most determined champions of "States' Rights" the very chief engineers of evil there, Yancey and Wigfall, But when we remember the pertinacity, cool determination and savage ambition of Jefferson Davis, we are forced to consider it a conflict such as would inaugurate for them a new attempt at revolution and civil war, were it not for the dire necessities which frown upon them at

We have been led to these reflections by the sketch of a debate just come to hand, which recently occurred in the rebel Senate on a bill for the " Extension of the sequestration law to all alien enemies. A substitute was proposed, providingthat the President shall issue his proclamation ordering all persons within our limits who adhere to the Lincoln Government to leave the Confederacy within forty days on pain of forfeiture of property, and granting immunity to all who have heretofore adhered to our enemies, who shall within forty days take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confed-

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, took the ground that "if a citizen has once elected to be a citizen of the Confederate States, that act makes him a citizen of the Confederacy, and he cannot throw off his allegiance." To this declaration Mr. Wigfall opposed the belief that "There was no such a thing as a citizen of the Confedera's States. No citizen owed allegiance to the Confederate States." Mr. Hill retorted that the citizen's first allegiance is due to his State, but through the State he owes allegiance to the Confederate Government. * * * The people of the South never dissolved the Union on account of com-

plaints against the Federal Government." Now, if the declarations here chronicled as coming from the very leaders of the Southern Confederacy do not now startle and surprise their dupes everywhere we know of none that can or will. In the first instance we have it announced that all the cruelties enacted at Richmond, in East Tennessee and elsewhere, by the robbery, imprisonment and oppression of Union men, are the work of an absolutely irresponsible tyranny that no one owes allegiance to; and [in the next that the attempt to destroy the Union was not from any ground of complaint against the Federal Government! Truly they are coming to their senses when admissions like these are made, and when Mr. Hill added to this that the "Supreme Court was with them to the last," and that "the South had a majority in Congress," it is not won-derful that Mr. Wigfall expressed surprise at Mr. Hill's "recollection of facts" so well calculated to cause chagrin and

mortification amongst the conspirators there assembled. But Mr. Hill's reminder has more in it when we remember him as along with Alexander H. Stephens, amongst the last dragged into the accursed conspiracy; and as the author at that time of one of the most able and admirable speeches against the doctrine of secession ever uttered. No wonder the recollections of that period are seen cropping out in his speeches in the Rebel Senate now; no marvel he is unable to repress the poignant convictions which assail him as he looks around him on the guilty conclave who have perfected,

originated in selfish and criminal am-

bition amongst themselves. On a subsequent occasion, another depunish insurrection against the Confedewhat should be done there was little difficulty amongst them of concluding that his conduct. "insurrection" should be punished somehow; and this, too, whilst ready at all times Tennessee, on this topic:

"Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee, said there were in various parts of the Confederacy many persons guilty of offenses, which, though not coming within the definition of treason, were deserving of punishment. | no power to interfere in any manner so as And he held that Congress had the right to effect or alter the internal regulations to pass laws to punish those persons. In his own State there had been many engaged in stirring up rebellion and insurrection, though they had not been guilty of zeal on the occasion. They expressly treason. He thought the Senate should declared that their object was not to inpass this bill, declaring the crime and the jure the property of the Southern States, punishment of these and other similar but to discontinue the trade, which they

ebellious subjects." Taking their own declarations as the rule by which to proceed in dealing with themen from Carolina and Georgia, all the against the Federal Government for metmete out to others? In this case they have pronounced sentence against their own iniquities, and let no friends of the Union in arms to put down the rebellion self-confessed. Denouncing "coercion" in the outset, they have become themselves people of the South into rebellion at the point of the bayonet, they now propose o go through with the farce of attemptthe instance under notice even the noterious Yancey shrunk from committing himself further, telling his fellow-conspirator that "the bill was, he regretted to say, more full of unconstitutionalities than this question is still in suspense, and the any that had been presented to the sen- final determination very uncertain. The this man Haynes, thus rebuked, assumes

guilty complicity. out completely and speedily the blood- induced to yield up the advantage which stained gang who cumber the earth with she now has over her commercial rival. the results of their wicked plots. Let I have, therefore, no fears that this negothem no longer be permitted to sacrifice tiations will be productive of an estabthe millions of their poor dupes in schemes | lishment in Penusylvania. As to the Ponot more remarkable for their weakness tomac, I consider our prospects as very and incongruity than for their blood- mote. If the Government lasts so long, it guiltiness and every horror almost known. may erect its capital on its banks, at the

A Curious Revelation of the War.

LEE, grandfather of the present com-mander-in-chief of the rebel army, was found in the dwelling house of General in our possession for publication. It is one of the most curious epistolary productions brought to light by the war, and furnishes a clear insight into the origin of the rebellion :

NEW YORK, April 5, 1790. My DEAR SIR: I am just favored with your very acceptable letter of the 29th

As to Mr. Madison's plan, you do not seem fully to have understood it. It would not have diminished the amount of the debt, and therefore would not have rendered the burthens less. The public would not have gained a farthing by the operation, but he intended that justice should be done to every class of the citizens, to the full extent of the abilities of the country. He conceived the original holders as well as the present possessors of the debt of the United States, entitled to some consideration; and as it was evidently impossible to discharge the obligations which the pubjustice required that there should be a composition of their claims, and every poor people of the South, the plots which dent might be used as a pretext to jus- wretched appearance.

tify a measure dissimilar in all its leading points, at a future day. I felt myself, as you have done, very much irribate was had in the Rebel Senate which tated at the indelicate treatment which did not tend to relieve the conspirators he received. Some seemed to express, of the difficulties which environ them in by their conduct, a joy, that they had it their constant quarrels concerning "State in their power to depress his importance Rights," &c., the occasion being a bill to (as they thought,) which rendered it still more necessary for the friends of virtue, rate States." Whilst they were unable and of the Southern interests, to mainto settle anything, or to determine upon tain and support him. The debates on this question will better explain to you

As to the memorials from the Quakers and others relative to the slave trade, their to denounce the Federal Government for introduction, from the manner in which taking measures to suppress that great the subject was treated, became importuone they have themselves inaugurated. nate. The gentlemen from South Carolina We quote the Rebel Sanator Haynes, of and Georgia, by anticipating what was never intended, have been instrumental in sounding disagreeable alarms. If they had said nothing, the House of Representatives, without a doubt, would have declared with one voice that Congress had of the States relative to them.

The authors of the petitions were influenced by an honest, though indiscreet, deemed cruel and dishonorable.

By the unfounded apprehensions of the gen them, what complaint can they make alarms which have been spread were caused. I consider the declaration which we made ing out to them the measure they would in a committee of the whole, however, as soon as we were permitted to come to a decision, will not only quiet our fears, but put our slave property on a surer foundation than it before stood; and an have any scruples hereafter as to what is interpretation of the powers of Congress called for by crimes so flagrant and so given at this time, when the meaning of self-confessed. Denouncing "coercion" the parties to the Constitution must be fully understood, may prevent at a future the worst of tyrants, and driving the day any improper coercive authority on this subject. I cannot, therefore, but flatter myself that the conclusion of this subject will be generally satisfactory to the State ing to legalize crimes of the darkest hue. In of Virginia, and that the petitions you mention to be in contemplation to our next Assembly will be found wholly un-

necessary on this subject. As to the assumption of the State debt, ate. Opinion could not be changed by Eastern States would carry their point the thumb-screw and the haller, and he at all hazards-rather than fail, they advised leniency as the true policy to be would be contented with a majority of one pursued towards the discontented within vote. Three members from the State of our limits." When we remember that North Carolina are now on the floor, which renders the success of their plans to represent East Tennessee-the region still more uncertain. From the present subjected in the past to the tender mer- appearance, I cannot help thinking that cies of the rebel Secretary of War. Ben- the assumption will not proceed; if it jamin, where the bodies of Union men should, it must wear a different countenwere to be "left hanging" as a terror to ance than it has at present, and the most their fellows-we may the better appre- effectual provision be made for a speedy ciate the point of the rebuke thus ad. and fair settlement of all accounts. I have ministered by the man who, of all others, no doubt negotiations have been comis answerable for " precipitating revolu- menced, and are yet existing, between the tion." It is possible that, in view of the Eastren States and Pennsylvania relative horrors that have been brought upon his to the permanent seat of Government; section, be is sickening of the fearful the Pennsylvanians endeavoring to make work; and, although at the eleventh the establishment of the seat of Governhour, would wash his hands of further ment the price of the assumption. But in this business New York is as necessa-Let the country concentrate all its ry to carry the point as Pennsylvania, available force, and every energy, to clean and it is not probable that she will be

expiration of twenty years. I confess that I feel myself often chagrined by the tounts against the ancient Dominion, but Disunion AT THIS TIME would The Doctrine of Secession in 1790-An Au- be the worst of calamities. The Southern tograph Letter of Robert B. Lee-Georgia | States are too weak at present to stand and the Carolinas the First slavery Agi- by themselves, and a General Governtators-A Plea for Dissolving the Union. ment will certainly be advantageous to The following letter, written by R. B. us, as it produces no other effect than protection from hostilities and uniform commercial relations. And when we shall attain our natural degree of popu-STUART, in Virginia, and has been placed lation I flutter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with dissolving the bond which binds us together. It is better to put up with these little inconveniences than to run the hazard of greater calami-R. B. LEE. ties. Adien.

ARE NEWSBOYS TAXED .- The following letter was received at the office of the commssioner of Internal Revenue, last

to the Clark of they internal revinue. Washington, D. C. Sir: I would like your decision upon

the following question. Are newsboys peddlers, and if So are they liable to be stamped onto? Respectfully, J. BROWN.

Skowhegan, Nov. 4, 1862." The Commissioner has not yet made his decision on the important question raised above. - Washington Republican.

No Type Foundries at the South-There is not a single type foundry south lic were under to both, the dictates of of Baltimore, and most of the Southern papers, unless they succeed in replenishing from Europe, will be compelled, in possible justice done. I conceive the the course of a year, to suspend publicaequity of his doctrine incontrovertible; tion on account of the worn-out condition and I saw no objection to his plan but of the type on which they are printed. the difficulty of the execution-and the So far as typography is concerned, the in the murder of tens of thousands of the danger of the precedent. Such a prece- rebel newspapers already present a

From the Chicago Journal,

Spirit of East Tennessee.

East Tennessee has been loyal to the core from the first. Such is the testimony of Johnson, Brownlow, and a host of patriots. They have implored for help in vain. Failing to get relief by the advance of a Union army into the Tennessee valley, her true and hardy sons have penetrated the mountain gaps and enlisted under the old banner they love so well. No less than six regiments of East Tennesses refugees have been enrolled in the Federal forces. They are mostly with our armies in Kentucky, eager to avenge their wrongs and redeem their homes from the hands of the traitors. The Union spirit is not yet crushed out of the family circles. The editor of the Henderson Times has been travelling through East Tennessee feeling the pulse of the people and making record thereof. He is a secesher himself, and he confesses that an "unhealthy feeling pervades hundreds," and, he fears, "thousands of families of East Tennessee." He gives the following interriew between a Confederate officer and some Union folks under the head of

A PLEASANT FAMILY. At Powell's river I stopped and engaged more milk of an old Lincolnite jade, keen as a brier, and mother of three (and I don't know how many more) rather nice looking gals. She complained to me of being rudely treated by a North Carolina officer the morning previous. Arriving in camp I informed the officer of the old lady's story, and he told me that knowing their political status, he had placed a guard around the house, to keep any of the family from going to the Gap, while our army was crossing the river, and that in the meantime the following conversation took place:

"Officer-(Entering the bouse,) Good morning ma'am. No answer. Where is your husband, ma'am.

"Old woman-None of your business, you rebel, you. "Officer .- I know. He is in the Yan-

"Old woman-Well he is. What are

you going to do about it? He is in the First Tennessee Federal Regiment at Cumberland Gap, and will take off your rebel head if you go up there. Officer-Yes. But we have him and your General Morgan's whole command

completely surrounded-hemmed inwith an army on both sides of the Gap, and in a few days they will be starved out and have to surrender upon our own "Old Woman-We know all that, and are easy. But Lincoln will send an army through Kentucky, which will wipe out your General Smith just like a dog

would lick out a plate, and then you and your army of barefooted, roasting ear stealers will have to leave here in the dark again, and badly scared at that. Besides this, "Officer-That's your opinion, but you are deluded. Where were you born? "Old Woman-Born! Why I was born and raised in Tennessee. I am an Old

Hickory Tennesseean-dead out against Nullification, and its bastard offspring, Secession. But where are you from? "Officer-I am from North Carolina, but a native of South Carolina.

"Old Woman-A South Carolinianscion of Nullification-double rebel, double devil, Old Jackson made your little turnip patch of a State walk the chalk once, and Old Abe Lincoln will give you rebels hell before Spring.

turning to the eldest daughter, whom he recognised as a mother.) Madam, where is your husband? "Young Woman-That is none of your

"Officer-(Quitting the old lady, and

"Officer-But it is my business. Where "Young Woman-Where I hope I'll never see him again. Where I hope

you'll soon be. "Officer-Where is that! "Young Woman-Why, a prisoner in the hands of the army at the Gap. "Officer-What is that for ?

"Young Woman-For being what you are, an infernal rebel. " Officer-Oh, if that's all, I will send him back to you as soon as we take the

Young woman-No, you need'nt .-Cust if he ever sleeps in my bed again. I intend to get some Union man to father this child. Here, Bet, [calling a nurse] take this little rebel and give him Union milk. Let us try and get the "Secesh"

out of him. "Officer-(Turning to a Miss.) Did you find a beau among the Yankee offi-

cers? "Miss-Yes I did, a nice, sweet gailant fellow; one who stepped like a prince.-When you become his prisoner, give him my love, and tell him for my sake to put a trace chain around your infernal neck. Officer-When do you expect to see him again?

"Miss-Just after your General takes the next "big scare" which will be in ten days from this time.

Daylight having broken, and the army having crossed the river, the conversation I have given terminated.

Cotton in Kansas has ripened perfectly this year, producing a heavy crop of good staple upland cotton; and it was not grown by the aid of slave labor.